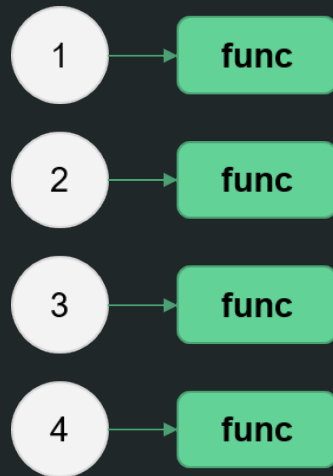




# Parallel Python



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ASPP 2025, Plovdiv

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# Outline

- Processes, threads and THE GIL
- Hands-on investigations of embarrassingly parallel problems
  - A. Multithreading with NumPy
  - B. The multiprocessing package
  - C. Blending processes and threads
- Going further
- Wrap-up

# Exercise: brainstorm

Why do we parallelize?

Talk to your partner and come up with three practical examples of where parallelization could be beneficial (in your work or another application).

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In short, two reasons why:

- Speed up computations.
- Process “big” things.

As for the “how”...we’ll come back to that later.

# Processes, threads and the *GIL*

---

# Kitchen-2-Computer analogy

**Customer**  
Gives orders



**Large Pantry**  
across the street



**Big Countertop**  
temporarily holds things

**Workstation**

Includes chef, tiny  
countertop and tools

**Transport  
servants**  
Carry stuff



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Talk to your partner:  
**What is what?**



# The шопска салата program.

We need to make a single dish:  
**шопска салата**.

This requires:

1. Fetch vegetables from pantry
2. Wash vegetables
3. Fetch cheese from pantry
4. Grate cheese
5. Chop vegetables
6. Combine veggies and cheese
7. Place salad in the pantry



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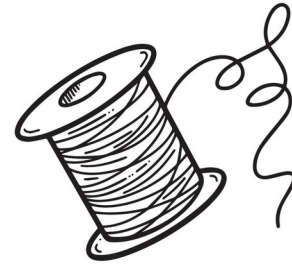
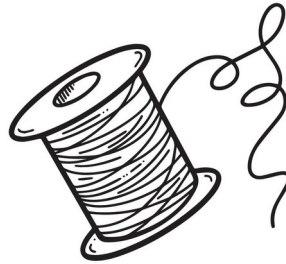
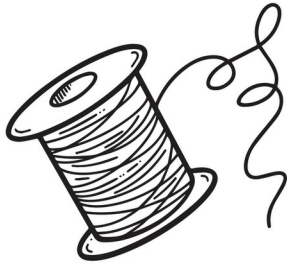


Talk to your partner:  
**How can we make шопска салата faster?**  
*Without kitchen renovations*



Yay! We have just designed a

# **multi-threaded program**



# The restaurant owner made the kitchen larger!

**Workstation #1**



**Workstation #2**



**Countertop** (memory)



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Problem #1:  
Memory corruption

Problem #2:  
Race conditions

# Race conditions

(Live coding)

# Solution #1: Protect the memory

## Workstation #1



## Workstation #2



Process #1

#2

**Countertop** (memory)



## Multi-processing:

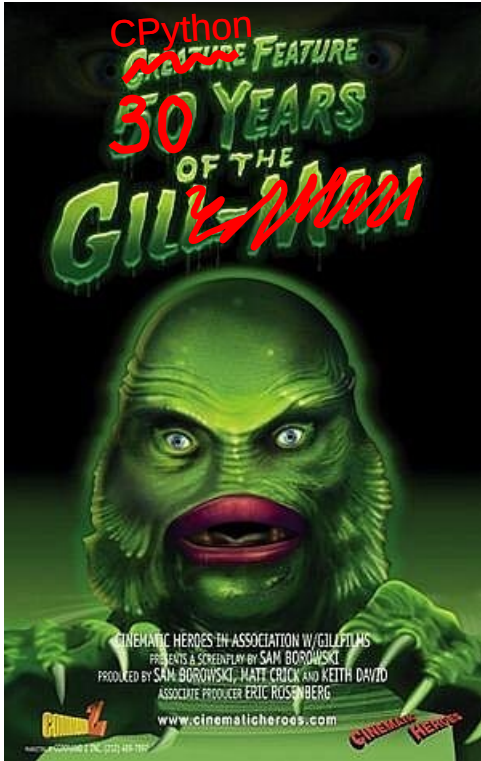
Each process gets assigned private memory, other processes cannot read or write from it\*, if they try there will be an error (*Segmentation Fault*)

\*usually

## Who does this?

The Operating System (OS)

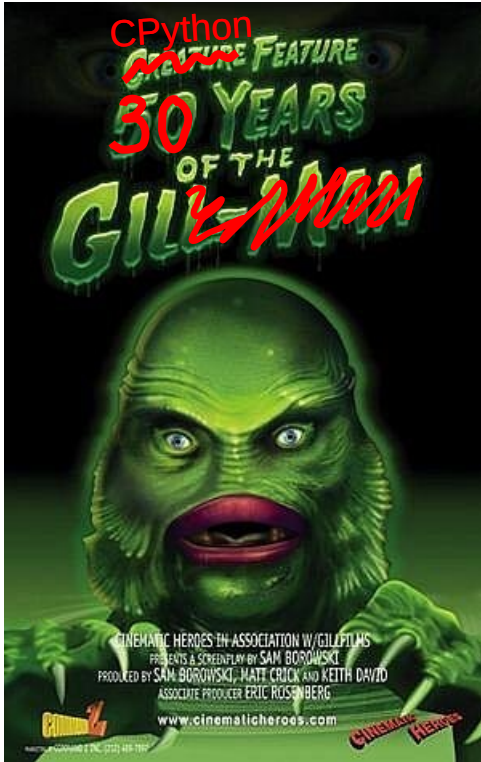
# Python's solution: The *Global Interpreter Lock* (GIL)



- \* A mutual exclusion (mutex) lock.
- \* Within the Python process, only 1 thread is allowed to execute **pure-Python code** in a given instance.
- \* The lock is acquired and released by threads, approximately every 100 bytecode instructions. Also released in other cases, e.g., I/O.



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## **Hypothesize with your partner:**

NumPy can (and by default does) run code with multiple threads in parallel. How is this possible?

# NumPy's trick

NumPy interfaces with non-Python libraries that, by default, use as many threads as you have cores.

In other words, it is *many* threads disguised as one!



## **Process**

- \* List of instructions, i.e. an instance of some program
- \* Has private memory
- \* Can be made up of one or more threads
- \* Is not a physical part of the computer, it is defined by the rules of the OS

## **Thread**


- \* Some instructions from the program (all instructions if single-threaded)
- \* Always part of a process
- \* Shares memory with other threads of the same process

Processes and threads do not run on a specific CPU,  
the OS will allocate them and can move them mid-run

To wrap things up...a pop quiz!

On your pair computer, please navigate to **play.blooket.com** and enter game pin

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